

SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Please replace the first paragraph of page four with the following:

A fire-retarding polypropylene composition is disclosed. The composition comprises a copolymer of polypropylene (Aristech TI4007, Aristech, Laporte, TX) and an ethylene/propylene rubber, and at least 50% but not greater than 60% by weight of a magnesium hydroxide (Kisuma 5J, 5A or 5B, Kyowa Chemical Industry) coated with an anionic surface active agent, the magnesium hydroxide having (i) a strain in the $\langle 101 \rangle$ direction of preferably not more than 3.0×10^{-3} , (ii) a crystallite size in the $\langle 101 \rangle$ direction of preferably more than 800 Å, and (iii) a specific surface area, determined by the BET method, of preferably less than 20 $[[\text{mg}^2/\text{g}]] \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$.

Please replace the paragraph extending from the bottom of page five to the top of page six with the following:

A fire retarding semiconductor apparatus passing the FMRC Clean Room Materials Flammability Test Protocol is also disclosed. The apparatus comprises a polymer and a magnesium hydroxide composition, the composition comprising a copolymer of polypropylene and an ethylene/propylene rubber, and at least 50% but not greater than 60% by weight of a magnesium hydroxide coated with an anionic surface active agent, the magnesium hydroxide having (i) a strain in the $\langle 101 \rangle$ direction of not more than 3.0×10^{-3} , (ii) a crystallite size in the $\langle 101 \rangle$ direction of more than 800 Å, and (iii) a specific surface area, determined by the BET method, of less than 20 $[[\text{mg}^2/\text{g}]] \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. The minimum Notched Izod Impact using ASTM D256 test is 0.5 ft. per pounds per inch. The rubber modified polypropylene and the uniform particle size of the

magnesium hydroxide used in the invention, form an extremely uniform geometry of plastic and dispersed mineral resulting in a highly ductile material.

Please replace the first full paragraph of page six with the following:

A method for producing a fire retarding polypropylene composition which passes the FMRC Clean Room Material Flammability Test Protocol is also disclosed. The method includes mixing a copolymer of polypropylene and an ethylene/propylene rubber with at least 50% but not greater than 60% by weight of a magnesium hydroxide coated with an anionic surface active agent, the magnesium hydroxide having (i) a strain in the $\langle 101 \rangle$ direction of not more than 3.0×10^{-3} , (ii) a crystallite size in the $\langle 101 \rangle$ direction of more than 800 Å, and (iii) a specific surface area, determined by the BET method, of less than $20 \text{ [(mg}^2/\text{g)] } \underline{\text{m}^2/\text{g}}$ at a temperature above a melting point of the copolymer to form a blend. The method preferably includes processing the blend by extrusion, injection molding, or compression molding into articles adapted to be used in a clean room, such as maintenance cleaning benches, water storage cabinets, or building panels.

Please replace the abstract with the following:

A fire retarding polypropylene composition comprising a copolymer of polypropylene in which ethylene/propylene rubber has been grafted onto the polypropylene chains, and at least about 50% by weight but not greater than 60% by weight of a magnesium hydroxide coated with an anionic surface active agent, the magnesium hydroxide having (i) a strain in the $\langle 101 \rangle$ direction of not more than

3.0×10^{-3} , (ii) a crystallite size in the $\langle 101 \rangle$ direction of more than 800 Å, and (iii) a specific surface area, determined by the BET method, of less than 20 $[[\text{mg}^2/\text{g}]] \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$.

The composition may be used in the formation of articles adapted to be used in a clean room, which pass the FMRC standards.